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Lord Roberts Hurt.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The following
news has been received at the War
Office from Lord Roberts, dated Johan-
nesburg, Nov. 22: "I am doing work
and am about to go to the front in a few days."

VENGEANCE DEMANDED

Germany Wants the Officials' Heads.

UNITED STATES OPPOSED

McKinley Against Policy of Blood- shed—Status of the Ne- gotiations.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—According to a special from Washington to the Herald, Minister Conger's dispatch to Secretary Hay asserting his belief that the punishment of Chinese leaders imposed by the decree issued by the Chinese Government is not adequate, is opposed to the opinion held by the President and the Secretary of State.

Another important development in the situation is that Germany has proposed that, as a condition to continuing the negotiations, China be compelled to execute the eleven princes and officials alleged to be responsible for the Chinese outrages. This condition is very distasteful to the administration, which is expected to take steps to secure its modification.

Mr. Conger's message was in response to an inquiry from Secretary Hay, sent immediately after the presentation of the decree to this Government by Mr. Wu. The Secretary cabled that the United States did not intend to pursue a policy of vengeance, but stated that because of Mr. Conger's experience the President necessarily left in his hands the determination of whether the punishments imposed were adequate. Secretary Hay also urged him to take into full consideration the attitude of the Chinese and the ability of the Imperial Government to carry out more severe sentences.

It is evident to the officials that the siege through which Mr. Conger and other ministers went last summer has angered them against the Chinese and caused them to be foremost in demanding blood expiation. In the hope of deterring Mr. Conger from any ideas of

vengeance Mr. W. W. Rockhill was sent to Peking as his adviser. It is an open secret that the authorities would have preferred the reference of the negotiations to a commission, formed of commissioners, three in number, appointed by each power, but this plan failed of accomplishment.

The proposal of Germany that the continuance of negotiations depends upon the execution of the princes and officials thought responsible for the outrages is another form of the proposition submitted to the Washington Government several weeks ago by Baron von Sternberg, the German charge d'affaires. Germany proposed at that time that as a condition precedent to negotiations the Chinese Government be compelled to surrender the "first and real perpetrators of the crimes committed against international law."

The response of the United States was that it could not join in a demand of this character; that China should be afforded an opportunity to punish the criminals, and that provision for their punishment should be made in the negotiations for final settlement.

The President is considering the new German proposal and he will probably decline to agree to it suggesting some modification that may lead to a satisfactory solution.

An official said that as some of those condemned by the ministers are powerful princes and officials controlling Chinese forces, it is plain that unless the Imperial Government, desirous of carrying out the ultimatum of the foreign representatives, is able to arrest the culprits quickly they are likely to combine in their own defense. The possibility is suggested that they might kill the Emperor. Such an act would be a signal for an anti-foreign outbreak all over China and would have consequences which the authorities hesitate to contemplate.

SHOWING THE FRENCH FLAG.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The admiral in command of the French fleet in Chinese waters cables that he has divided his vessels into three squadrons, in accordance with instructions to make the best showing of the French flag. The first squadron will be stationed in the Gulf of Pechili, which will be the base of operations, with a vessel at Nagasaki and another at Che-foo. The second squadron will be stationed at Shanghai, its duty being the surveillance of the Yang-tse-kiang and its contiguous islands and the coast as far as Foo Chow. The third squadron will cover the coast from Foo Chow to the Tonquin frontier.

No use looking for anything better than Jesse Moore "AA" Whiskey, for its better isn't made in either the new or the old world.

KRUEGER LANDS ON SOIL OF FRANCE

MARSEILLES, November 22.—Paul Krueger, former President of the South African republic, landed here at 10:45 a. m.

Mr. Krueger cannot but be elated at the warmth of his reception by the people of Marseilles today. He may be said to have been borne on an irresistible wave of enthusiasm from the landing stage to his hotel. The broad streets and boulevards through which the route lay presented a perfect sea of human beings, all gathered there prompted by the unanimous desire to welcome the aged Boer statesman. From the moment the white, twelve-oared barge left the side of the Gdelerland with Mr. Krueger, who appeared to be in good health, sitting in her stern, surrounded by the Boer representatives, including Dr. Leyds and Messrs. Fischer and Wessels, a storm of cheers broke and never ceased until Mr. Krueger entered his hotel. Even then a vast concourse of people remained in front of the building until Mr. Krueger appeared on the balcony, where he had to remain for some time, uncovered, acknowledging the acclamations of his thousands of admirers, who continued cheering until they were hoarse with shouting.

Replying to the storm of acclamations, from the solid block of thousands of enthusiastic people, Mr. Krueger said the warm reception given him today would do much to soothe the wounds in his heart. The Boers, he added, will never sacrifice their freedom. They will rather be exterminated to the last man.

Replying to the addresses of welcome of the Presidents of the Paris and Marseilles committees, Mr. Krueger spoke in Dutch and in a low voice, accompanying his words with energetic movements of his hat, which he held in his right hand. After thanking the committee for the warmth of the reception accorded him, and expressing gratitude for the sympathy he had received from the French government, he spoke of the war as terrible and barbarously conducted by the British. He said:

"I have fought with the savages but the present war is even worse. We will never surrender. We are determined to fight to the last extremity, and if the republics of the Transvaal and Orange Free State lose their independence it will be because they lost every man, woman and child."

This declaration which Mr. Krueger made dispelled at once any impression that he intended to accept a compromise from the British government. His announcement was greeted with a roar of cheers and cries of "Vive Krueger," "Vive les Boers," "Vive la Liberté."

The scene at the landing place was an animated one. The decks of all the steamers in the Lyons harbor were crowded with sightseers. The crowd swelled to great proportions as the news spread through the city that the Gdelerland had entered the harbor.

A cold northwest wind which set in during the night cleared away yesterday's clouds and the morning broke fresh but with bright sunshine. The inner harbor was all the way for the decoration of a number of French yachts with multi-colored flags and pennants, among which several Boer flags were prominently displayed.

The Gdelerland was sighted several miles off and Dr. Van Hammel immediately proceeded to the Dutch warship in a steam launch and boarded her. A conference between the Boer leaders ensued, while the Gdelerland was slowed down behind the island of the Chateau d'If. She remained there until 10 a. m., when she steamed into the outer harbor, firing a salute of 21 guns, to which a shore battery replied.

A flotilla of pleasure steamboats and rowboats cruised around the Gdelerland immediately after she had reached her moorings, their occupants cheering for Mr. Krueger and the Boers.

The reception committee, of which Senator Pauliat was the president, had been waiting in the cold damp morning air for two hours when a boat from the Gdelerland landed Dr. Van Hammel, the bearer of a message saying Mr. Krueger could not land for two hours. The messenger explained that the commander of the Gdelerland before Mr. Krueger left Dutch territory (otherwise the Dutch warship), desired to render him the honors due to a President of the South African Republic and the commander also wished the officers and crew of the Gdelerland to take a solemn farewell on her deck. For this ceremony the sailors were to don their full dress, which would involve a delay of a couple of hours. This message dumfounded the members of the committee, who were unable to conceal their annoyance, as they recognized that such delay would dislocate all the arrangements and lead to the dispersal of the immense concourse along the route. The President of the committee thereupon explained the situation to Dr. Van Hammel and urged him to persuade the people, who had already expressed disappointment yesterday, would become disgusted and the demonstration would collapse.

Dr. Van Hammel left with this message and there was great relief when a reply was received to the effect that Mr. Krueger would land in twenty minutes.

The Gdelerland was decorated with flags in rainbow fashion. An outburst of cheers from on board the vessels in the harbor announced to those waiting to receive Mr. Krueger that the vessel had left the Gdelerland and a few minutes later the Gdelerland, with the Dutch flag flying at her stern, a gold-laced officer standing at the tiller and a group of civilians sitting in her stern, in the center of which was the unmistakable figure of the former Boer President, was seen approaching the landing stage.

His companions, Messrs. Fischer and Wessels and others were bare-headed. Mr. Krueger was wearing a tall hat, bound with deep crepe and much the worse for wear. A thick dark overcoat and muffler and steel-rimmed spectacles. As he approached the shore he raised his hat and acknowledged the cheering. He seemed strange and had no need of a helping arm from the barge to the shore.

For a few minutes the shouts of "Vive Krueger," "Vive les Boers," rendered

WHAT OF THE CZAR?

His Death Rumored In Paris.

RUSSIA DEEPLY STIRRED

Rumors of Poisoning Add to the Suppressed Excitement in the Great Empire.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22, 2:30 P. M.—(Special Bulletin)—A private telegram from Paris makes the assertion that the Czar is dead. There is no confirmation from any other source.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 21.—Alarm is growing over the Czar's condition. Notwithstanding the bulletins of favorable character sent out from Lavidia, it is believed here that the patient is in the gravest danger. Russia has become deeply religious and prayers are being offered up daily from the various churches in all the large cities of the Empire for the Czar's recovery.

The Czarowitch, Grand Duke Michael, the Czar's brother, has arrived at Gatzema, near here, from Copenhagen, and it is possible he may undertake to advise the heads of departments who, so far during the Czar's illness, have been acting independently. The last bulletin from Lavidia says:

"The Czar's temperature at 9 last evening was 102.6; pulse 76. He slept but little during the night, but no disturbing cause."

"His Majesty's general condition is satisfactory. Temperature this morning, 100.6; pulse 70."

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The anxiety concerning the condition of the Czar is not allayed but rather aggravated by the conflicting reports of its nature and causes that come from St. Petersburg and Lavidia. While there is a general agreement in calling the disease typhoid fever, and pains have been taken to contradict the statement that it is typhus, yet medical men are not convinced by the diagnosis as given out

in the bulletins and are disposed to regard typhoid fever as a convenient name for a disease that may proceed from any one of a hundred different causes.

It is the persistent rumors of poison and vague allusions to weakened heart action in the bulletins that causes doubt and misgiving. The Russian rule has sometimes been characterized as a despotism tempered by assassination, and people in the present crisis are talking suggestively of that gloomy and ominous maxim. Three distinct kinds of poisons have been mentioned as the cause of the Czar's illness. One said it was tainted milk. Another that the cause was bad fish, and the third plainly said that nihilists in the Czar's household had been administering to him some form of slow poison in his daily food and that this had been kept up for some time. It is difficult to believe that in a royal household tainted food of any sort could pass the inspection and reach the Czar's table. It is this doubt that makes people shake their heads. The modern scientific poisoner can work as effectively and more secretly than any of the Borgias if he is in a position to put milk or fish ptomaines in the daily food of the intended victim.

It is these unexplained facts, coupled with the grave doubts as to the succession and the danger to the peace of Europe in case of the Czar's death, that are causing so much anxiety and doubt in the European capitals.

TO REDUCE REVENUE.

The Ways and Means Committee Will Present a Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee today decided to present the bill for the reduction of the revenue to the full committee Saturday, December 1st, at 10 o'clock. The bill, however, probably will be prepared some time before that. Commissioner Wilson of the Internal Revenue Bureau was before the committee some time today giving information concerning the effect of the reduction of certain schedules and also as to the amount of revenue raised by portions of the present law which it is proposed to reduce.

The committee has agreed on a number of schedules to be reduced, while on others there is a disagreement. It is probable that subcommittees will soon be appointed to make a final draft of the measure.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Sugar—Raw, firm; fair, refining, 37c; centrifugal 96 test, 43c; molasses sugar, 33c. Refined, steady; crushed, 60c; powdered, 57c; granulated, 56c.

DEATH ON THE STORM

Many Victims in the South.

COLORADO CATCHES IT

California Also Has a Violent Gale Which Almost Becomes a Hurricane.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 20.—It is feared that the loss of life caused by a cyclone that passed through middle Tennessee tonight will be very heavy. Telegraphic and telephonic connections and railroad traffic are paralyzed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 21.—Advices received tonight from the storm-swept sections of Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee indicate that the loss of life and damage to property is far greater than at first reported. The difficulties in the way of securing information from the devastated sections are almost insurmountable. The places affected are remote and isolated and at the best they are not well equipped with means of communication, and the storm which last evening carried devastation across the country at the same time swept away the wires, so that the telephone and telegraph wires alike were swept out of service. Dependence has necessarily been placed in railroad men and travelers coming from affected parts.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 21.—From advices received here via courier or by telephone, the following tabulated list of victims is obtained:

	Killed.	Injured.
Columbia, Tenn.	40	25
Lagrange, Tenn.	10	6
Laverne, Tenn.	2	20
Thompson, Tenn.	1	0
Nolansville, Tenn.	2	12
Love Station, Tenn.	2	1
Tunica, Miss.	5	0
Lula, Miss.	4	0
Hernando, Miss.	2	0
Batesville, Miss.	2	8
Boxley's Store, Tenn.	1	0
Franklin, Tenn.	0	2
Morro, Tenn.	1	0
Totals	74	74

IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—California was isolated from the world yesterday morning for a few hours. During the preceding night the storm wrenched telephone and telegraph poles from their settings and snapped wires as though they were threads.

"Our wires were never in worse shape," said the manager of the Western Union yesterday morning. "The lines in Alameda county were in the worst shape. For two hundred yards across Goat Island every one of the wires were flat on the ground."

"Communication with Eastern and Sound cities was also interrupted and until noon we were able to get little business through."

"We were unusually fortunate" said Superintendent Storror of the Postal Company. "All our wires but a few worked through the night."

Half the telephones in San Francisco were out of order yesterday morning. In two or three places poles carrying scores of trunk lines were thrown down and thousands of phones immediately became useless.

At noon on Tuesday the telephone company had 25000 miles of wire in perfect working order in California. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, with the exception of a few local phones, this entire system was disabled.

The most serious trouble in San Francisco was experienced at the foot of Seventh street. At this point ten poles carrying eighty copper wires, were blown down and the service completely stopped.

The storm played havoc with the wires of the Southern Pacific, and line-men have been out in force in this state and Nevada repairing the damage. For several hours Tuesday night the train dispatcher's office at the Oakland mole was without a wire. The main office at Market and Montgomery streets in this city found all of its main wires out of order yesterday and was unable to reach Ogden, Sacramento, Fresno, Portland, Los Angeles, Salt Lake and other central points.

HAVOC AT COLORADO SPRINGS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Nov. 22.—The windstorm which swept over the Pike's Peak region yesterday and last night was the worst experienced in this State. It lasted sixteen hours. The period of greatest intensity was from 2 p. m. to 9 p. m. There was no loss of life. The damage is estimated at \$5,000. The telephone and telegraph companies sustained heavy losses.

The greatest velocity attained by the wind was about 8 o'clock last evening when eighty miles an hour was reported by the weather bureau at Colorado College. At that hour the Durkee building and the El Paso bank block in the center of the business section were partially demolished, causing a loss of \$20,000. Many small residences on the outskirts were demolished.

The storm subsided about daybreak and calm and warm weather prevails today. The business section presents a dismantled aspect and all business is suspended for the day. The public schools were able



RESIDENT AND MRS. KRUEGER.

every other sound inaudible. When the cheering subsided Dr. Leyds presented Mr. Krueger to the French committee.

The sun was then shining down on Mr. Krueger and he held up his hat to shade his eyes from the glare. As he stood in this attitude, his head slightly bowed, with his hair brushed back, he was an unutterably pathetic figure, which at once won the sympathy and reverence of every person present.

Hats were doffed until the speeches ended, and Mr. Krueger was conducted to his carriage.

WHAT KRUEGER SAID IN FULL.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 22.—Following is the text of Mr. Krueger's speech on landing:

"I thank the President of the Marseilles committee and the President of the Central Committee of the Independence of the Boers for their welcome. I thank all this population assembled in great concourse to greet me, for although I wear mourning for the misfortunes of my country, and although I have not come to seek festivities, still I, nevertheless accept with all my heart these acclamations, for I know they are dictated to you by the emotions which are inspired in you by our trials and by your sympathy for our cause, which is that of the liberty, which awakened you. I am truly proud and happy at having chosen as my point of landing a port in France, to set foot on free soil and to be received by you as a free man. But my first duty is to thank your government for all the tokens of interest that again only recently it was pleased to give me.

"I believe the English, had they been better informed, would never have consented to this war, and since the expedition of Jameson, who wished to seize the two republics, without the necessity of firing a rifle shot, I have never ceased to demand a tribunal of arbitration, which up to now has always been refused.

"The war waged on us in the two republics has reached the last limits of barbarism. During my life I have had to fight many times the savages of the tribes of Africa, but the barbarians we have to fight now are worse than the others. They even urge the Kafirs against us. They burn the farms we worked so hard to construct, and they drive out our women and children whose brothers and husbands have been killed or taken prisoner, leaving them unprotected, roofless and often without bread to eat. But, whatever they may do, we will never surrender. We will fight to the end. Our great imperishable confidence reposes in the Eternal, in our God. We know our cause is just and if the justice of men is wanting to us, He, the Eternal, who is master of all peoples, and to whom belongs the future, will never abandon us.

"I assure you that if the Transvaal and the Orange Free State must lose their